DO LATE FOR GERMANY

Clemenceau Also Says Foe Can't Escape War Responsibility.

Old Tiger of France Replies to Arguments Set Forth by Brockdorff-Rantzau, Head of German Delegation, as to Reparation.

Paris, May 21 .- (A. P.) -It is too late for Germany to seek my both the aggression in the war and her responsibility for This declaration is made by Premier Clemenceau as president e peace conference, in replying to the German note on retions, the text of which, with the reply, was made public last quietly but determined not to sign

The argument put forth by Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau His talk with Financ Minister that Germany did not start a war of aggression, that the Dernburg at Spa evider can people were convinced they fought a defensive war, and the present German government cannot be held responsible 'faults' of the former German government.

Premier Gemenceau takes up the points made by the Gerdelegation and declares the German government last Noper made no protest against the charge in a note of Secretary ing that Germany was the aggressor. The president of the ference points out further that Germany made the French officers. ernment of 1871 and the Russian government of 1917 responfor the acts of the imperial regimes in France and Russia.

NC-4 WILL NOT

Delayed - Engine Not

Functioning Properly.

ment, but Odds Against

British Birdman.

the day, it was stated.

the British Isles.

being expedited.

Postponement Imperative.

torily, making a postponement of the

Only Cockleshell Emergency Boat. St. Johns, N. F., May 21.—Hope for the safety of Harry G. Haw-ker and Commander Mackenzie

ker and Commander Mackenzie Grieve, missing since they set out eastward through the air on Sunday in their Sopwith biplane for Ireland, was virtually abandoned today by the British fliers preparing here to take wing in their search. News of the safety of the NC-3 after being so long on the water had been a source of encouragement, but it is recognized that the Hawker-Grieve machine carried only a cockle shell emergency boat as compared with the stout hull of the American naval plane.

machine to reach here tomorrow or

His plane will have a range of 2,440 miles. Capt. Alcott said today he would carry as life-saving equipment

only an inflatable vest, as he consid-

ered other contrivances of such doubtful value that he would not burden his machine with them. Collapsed Soon After Starting.

St. Johns, May 20.—Regarding the fate of Hawker and Grieve, some of

the airmen here believe the Sopwith

aboard the United States supply ship

May 21-(A. P.)-The

FATE UNKNOWN. Like Gustave Hamel, another sioneer flier, the fate of Harry I. Hawker and Commander fackenzie Grieve, who fell omewhere in the Atlantic while attempting to fly to Ireland, probably will never be known. Hamel in 1913 tried to fly across the English channel, a feat now performed every day. He was never heard from after he started.

ILSON TO MAKE NO HOPE FOR HAWKER CONCESSIONS

Five Consider Recommendations for Certain Changes in Treaty.

THAT HUN MAY SIGN

rmans Will Have Reply Ready Thursday if Allies Refuse More Time.

(By John Edwin Nevin.) Wilson, Lloyd George and mem-

They had to do with the defor reparation made by the ies and objected to by The modifications were deed to make it easier for Germany meet the conditions regarding in-mittee imposed by the allies.

suggestions for changes made following receipt of sources that secret nces that the present German nment would signy the treats uld be greatly increased if cermodifications were made. ted that the recommendations

be adopted Finishing Touches. he Germans are completing the thing touches on their final notes anticipation of a possible ad erse ly from the allies to their request more time a d will nave them readiness tomorrow. heir arguments rest targely upon economic sections of the treaty

sh the French experts propose to If the allies decline to grant any stension of time, the big five will in considering the German counoposals immediately and may their reply Saturday or Monday, issue will then be joined and Germans will have to decide

sign the peace treaty or

ew hostilities. Raborate preparations for an airit economic blockade or Germany, event she refuses to sign, have been completed. Not a single enment of provisions will nitted to enter while the allied es advance and occupy various egic centers However, officials confident that the minor concesto be made Germany will be the German government

Friday. While here he will use as his base the Mount Pearl plateau airdrome, vacated by Hawker. Flying light to Harhor Grace, he will there take on a full load of \$65 gallons of gasoline before "hopping off," His plane will have a range of 2440. pretext for signing. Wilson's Attitude Unchanged. ollowing the conference of sident with other members of the erican peace delegation at the Ho-Crillon, late yesterday, it was ned that President Wilson's atcegarding Germany is un-id. The president, along with ther American envoys, feels other American envoys, Germany will sign, rie is not dering any concessions whatso-

is now understood that Presi-Wilson will remain in France both the German and the Austreaties are signed

collapsed within a short time after leaving St. Johns and that the wiree president has drafted a reply the Irish-American request reless failed. The opinion is gaining ground that field ice and icebergs president of the Sinn Fein orextending for 100 miles off the coast zation, and this has been given may have affected the work of the Secretary Lansing for presentation engines through the intense cold conwill probably be made tomorgealing the oil. The American air-men who flew to Trepassey from Rockaway, N. Y., found this condi-

REGARDS IT UNFORTUNATE

hibition Leader Says Recommenda-tion Does Not Represent Wishes of People. lianapolis, Ind., May 21 .- "Presi-

ndianapolis, Ind., May 21.—"Presi-at Wilson's recommendation for the beal of so much of the wartime pro-lition act as applies to beer and hese is most unfortunate." I Frank nly, former governor of Indiana, who is a candidate for president of the ited States on the prohibition ticket 1916, declared today in speaking of inessage the president sent to the ira session of congress now in ses-b.

does not represent the best of the or the wishes of the American Mr. Hanly added. He asserted seal of any section of the meas-id make difficult enforcement of robibition act and pre-present congress would edy the trouble this morning in order suc orders that to take off in time to make the flight day and night.

DETERMINED NOT COOLER-HEADED GERMANS SUFFRAGE BILL RANTZAU ASKS EXTENSION TO DEMY AGGRESSION TO SIGN TREATY FAVOR SIGNING TREATY

Rantzau Satisfied Scheide mann Cabinet Indorses His Position.

DATE AGAIN POSTPONED

Allies May Give German Proposals Consideration-Partition of Turkey Discussed.

(By Telegraph From the New York World, Copyrighted.) Paris, May 21.-Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau returned from Spa the allies' terms in their present form atisfied him that the Scheider cabinet heartily indorses the he has

"To accept the cor is the al lies have formulated/ commit a national harikari," emarked to the members of his grage in the hearing of one of allied laiason

The general impression which on gathers about the German hadquar ters today is that the German delegation has banished alt uoubts and is committed to a definite, all be it ossibly, disastrous course of action French officials admin that the date for the signature of the peace date for the signature of the peace treaty is again receding. Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, they say, brought back voluminous counterproposals to the treaty which will be delivered Thursday. It is anticipated that the allies may consider it necessary to give these proposals from circle days. **HOP OFF TODAY** Ponta Delgada-Lisbon Flight from eight days to three weeks con-sideration. When the alites deliver their answer the Germans will be directed to sign the treaty forth-with. If they refuse, it will mean that the armistice is at an end. It is impossible, therefore, to set the

exact date for the signature,
The partition of the Turkish empire, mainly to satisfy Itaio-Greek ambitions, is being reconsidered again by the Big Four. The French Safety of NC-3 an Encouragesay they will lose by any partition. as their important and widespread Washington, May 21 .- The NC-4 interests throughout Asia Minor will be unable to hop off from Ponta must suffer

Secretary of State Lansing has presented the letter of the Irish-American delegates to Presidnt Wil-Delgada for the coast of Portugal The navy department at 7:23 to-day received a message from Admiral Jackson stating that one of the en-sines of the plane, which had been sines of the plane, which had been gines of the plane, which had been sing to use his good omces to procure expected to start the fourth leg of its from the British government safe fransatlantic flight today, was not conduct from Dublin to Paris and back for "the elected representatives of the people of Ireland" so they may present the claims of Ireland for "international recognition as a republic."

the day, it was stated.

Rebuilding Machine.

St. Johns, N. F., May 21.—The skelcton of Frederick R. Raynham's Martinside plane, a thing of frail appearance, stripped of its covering of linen and veneer, was set up in a repair shop today to be reassembled. Capt. C. W. F. Morgan indicated he would not fly with Raynham in the attempt to win fame for which the machine is being rebuilt. He said when he recovered from his injuries he would make an effort to obtain a new plane and start an independent flight for

Oregon, he will represent the progressive wing.

The committee today discussed the request of democratic leaders that the ments at republican majority of important committees he reduced to two instead of three. While withholding final judgment, the republicans are understood to have consented tentatively to this reduction for the appropriations committee, but declined to cut down the three majority on the foreign relations, interstate commerce, finance and privileges and elections committees. American mays seaplane NC-4 will not start for Lisbon from Ponta Delgada today, according to a wireless dispatch received here by American naval authorities. The engine of the seaplane is falling to work satisfactorily, making a postponement of the

OFF FOR NEW ORLEANS

Handley-Page Plane on Trip From German government in regard to the Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala., May 21.—The big for the allied and associated powers the strength of the allied and associated powers.

MANY PLANS CHANGED

plane.

Undaunted by Misadventure,
Undaunted by the Sopwith's disappearance, members of the other cross-ocean expeditions today continued to mature their plans for flights with the next full moon, three weeks hence. From Harbor Grace came word that the Handley-Page superbomber would be in the gir within Pershing Abandons Projected Visit to

BANDITS ROB BANK

bomber would be in the gir within ten days, instead of a fortnight, as the assembling of this machine is Throw Cashier in Coal Bin and Get Away With \$10,000.

Chicago. May 21.—Five bandits today entered the private bank of Baker & Sons, in Cicero. a suburb. threw Charles Baker, the cashier, in a coal bin, and looted the bank of \$10,000. They escaped in an automobile. Capt. Alcott, of the Anglo-American team which will attempt a flight in a Vimy bomber, expects the latter

1,000 REACH ATLANTA

Lieut, Blanton, of Seima, Among Those Returing With Eighty-second, Atlanta, Ga., May 21.—Over 1,000 re-urning soldiers of the Eighty-second division, of which about 800 were of the 325th regiment, arrived late las night at Camp Gordon. Among then were Lieut. C. Blanton, of Selms, Ala, and many other Alabamanw and Geor-cians.

ONLY TWO DEFINITE BIDS

For Construction of Two Naval Dread-Washington, May 21.-Only two den-

nite bids were received by the mavy de-partment foday for the construction of the remaining two of the ten super-dreadnoughts authorized by congress in 1916. The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company offered to build one in forty-five months for \$21,900,000, and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding cortion caused them serious inconven-ience, disturbing all their engines. \$2,280,000. poration one in forty months for \$22,some of which virtually burned out from this cause, according to officers to Lisbon in daylight hours.

Thousands of persons who crowded the decks of ships in the harber and Up by Dawn. "Timing Up" Motors vantage points on the water front, Ponta Del Gada, May 21.—(A.P.)— were disappointed at the failure to Engine trouble caused the postpone-ment of the flight of the NC-4 from confident the engine trouble is not Ponta Del Gada to Lisbon, which it important and that it will be remhad been planned to start at day- edied in time to begin the flight to break today. The crew boarded the Lisbon at daybreak iomorrow.

plane two hours before sunrise to weather permitting tune up the motors. After making Crowds of souver Crowds of souvenir hunters who three unsuccessful attempts to take tried to get pieces of the NC-2, the off with one engine functioning improperly. Lieut. Commander A. C. in the harbor here, made it necessary Read decided it was too late to rem- I today for the naval authorities to issue orders that the ship be guarded

Chief Division Among Teutons Is Over Provision for Surrender of the Former Emperor. Rantzau Opposes Delivery of William Hohenzollern to Court of Justice.

Berlin, May 21.—(Exclusive Cable to I. N. S. From London Daily Express.)—Some of the cooler-headed members of the German cabinet now favor signing the peace treaty if slight concessions are made. The majority of the cabinet, backed by the national assembly, is opposed to signing.

Her reply to the allied peace treaty proposals, suggests the creation of a German and allied committee, with a president from a neutral country, to assess damages and rule on economic questions, says the Tageblatt.

"Germany Will Sign," Finally.

London, May 21.—(L.N.S.)—A tele-

The chief division is over the clause providing for the surrender of the former kaiser. Count Von Brock-dorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, opposes the kaiser's sur-President Ebert and Premier Scheidemann are possibly willing to eliminate the ex-emperor, thus re-moving him as a possible monarchi-

London, May 21 .- (I.N.S.) -A tele agency from Paris this afternoon said that the Germans will sign the peace treaty, though possibly with a slight

Americans Dissatisfied London, May 21 .- (A.P.) -- Dissatis faction on the part of some member of the American peace delegation decompetitor.

Germany Suggests a Committee.

Amsterdam, May 21.—Germany, in the Westminister Gazette today.

Resume of Peace Situation—German Cabinet Declares Refusal of Terms

(By the Associated Press.)

The definite statement that Germany will not sign the peace terms as they were presented to her plenipotentiaries at Versailles was made by the German cabinet through the Associated Press. Statements along a somewhat similar line by President Ebert, Premier Schiedemann and other Germans in high places have preceded this one. Meanwhile, European dispatches show Germany's representatives are still endeavoring to secure modifications of these terms. Thus another note was sent yesterday by the German peace mission at Versailles to the secretariat of the peace conference. This has been forwarded to the allies by the Germans since they received the peace terms. The contents of the note are not as yet known.

The fifteen day time limit for the Germans to make known their stand-

The fifteen-day time limit for the Germans to make known their standpoint expires Thursday. Up to yesterday at least the prevalent opinion in
Paris seemed to be that, notwithstanding all their protests, the Germans
ultimately would sign the treaty.

Premier Orlando, of Italy, has gone to Rome for a conference with
members of his cabinet on "certain interior and foreign questions," according to a Paris dispatch. It seems probable, therefore, the peace terms will
not be presented to the Austrian delegation before Friday when the Italian
premier is due to return to Paris.

premier is due to return to Paris.

In view of the fact that the settlement of the Italian and Jugo-Slavia claims to Fiume and parts of Dalmatia are still not settled and that every effort has been made to bring about an agreement before the peace terms are fluid before the Austrian peace mission, it may be assumed Signor Orlando's flying trip to Rome indicates some new development in the work of adjusting the situation. Apparently Premier Orlando will at the most remain at Rome only a few hours.

Rome only a few hours.

Judge Schumacher, who represented Tyrol on the Austrian peace delegation, has returned to Vienna, it is stated in Paris advices. It is pointed out that he was bitterly attacked by the Italians and the French press for his activities against the Italians at Triest, where he was stationed during the war. It is said Chancellor Karl Renner, chief of the Austrian mission, sent with the lateral of Austrian wission, sent him back to Vienna in the interest of harmony during the negotiations.

GERMAN PEOPLE DID NOT WILL WORLD WAR, DECLARES NOTE TO PEACE CONFERENCE NOW PUBLISHED

text of the German note regarding reparations and the reply made by Premier Clemenceau, as president of Text of German Nove

The German note reads:
Versailles, May 13, 1919.
To His Excellency, M. Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference. "Sir: In the draft of the peace treaty submitted to the German delegates, Part VIII, concerning reparation, begins with article 231, which reads as follows: "The alles and reads as follows: "The alltes and associated governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and ner allies "Now the obligation to make reparation has been accepted by Ger-many by virtue of the note from Secretary of State Lansing, of Nov. 5, 1918, independently of the ques-tion of the responsibility for the war. The German delegation cannot ad-mit that there could arise out of a responsibility incurred by the former

chandley-Page airplane, under command of Capt. Dunning, and carrying four officers and six enlisted men, left aviation repair depot here at 16.65 this norming for New Orleans on its way to illington field. Houston, Tex. The mahine has been here several weeks unergoing repairs. their governments. The German people did not will the war and would not have undertaken a war of aggression. They have always remained convinced that this war was, for them, a defensive war. "The German delegates do not share the views of the allied and the origin of the war. They cannot or chiefly to blame for the war. The

consider the former German govern-men as the party which was solely mitted by you contains no facts in support of this view; no proof on the subject is furnished therein. The German delegates, therefore, beg you to be so good as to communicate to them the report of the commission set up by the allied and associated governments for the purpose of establishing the responsibility of the

"Fray accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my high consideration, (Signed.) "BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU." Text of Clemenceau's Reply.

The text of the reply of Premier Clemenceau is dated May 20, 1919, and is as follows:
"Mr. Chairman—In your note of May 13 you state that Germany, while 'accepting' in November, 1918, the obligation to make reparation.' did not understand such an accept ance to mean that her responsibility was involved either for the war or for the acts of the former German government and that it is only pos-sible to conceive of such an obliga-tion if its origin and cause is the responsibility of the author of the dam age. You add that the German peo-ple would never have undertaken a never have undertaken a

war of aggression. "Yet, in the note from Secretary of State Lansing of Nov. 5, 1918, which you approve of and advise in favor of your contention, it is stated that the obligation to make reparation arises out of 'Germany's aggression by land, sea and air."

"As the German government did not at the time make any protest against this allegation, it thereby recognized it as well founded. "Therefore, Germany recognized in 1918, implicitly but clearly, both the aggression and her responsibility. It is too late to seek to deny them

today. "It would be impossible, you state further, that the German people should be regarded as accomplices of the faulta claimed, and such a declaration would for me, the picture to repeat.

Parls, May 21.—(A. PA—The peace of its political regime or a change in onference last night made public the the governing personalities would be sext of the German note regarding sufficient to extinguish an obligation aiready undertaken by any nation. She did not act upon the principle she new contends for either in 1871 as regards after the revolution which abolished the

arist regime. "Finally, you ask that the report of the commission on responsibility be communicated to you. In reply we beg to say that the allied and associated powers consider the reports of the commissions set up by the peace conference as documents of an internal character which cannot be transmitted to you. "Accept, Mr. Chairman, etc. (Signed.) "G. CLEMENCEAU."

BRITISH AT LUGA BAY

Advance on Bolshevikl Who Threaten to Burn Petrograd. Stockholm, May 21.—British troops ave been landed at Luga Bay, sevgrad, and are advancing against the bolshevik forces, it was learned from Helsingfors today. Estonian troops are reperted only thirty miles from

The bosheviks threaten to burn Petrograd if they are forced to evacuate the city.

ASK PERSONAL HEARING

Paris, May 21.—The American epresentatives of the Irish societies, who are now in Paris, have requested President Wilson to give them a personal hearing on the application they desire to have made to the British government for permission for Edward De Valera and other Sinn Fein leaders to come to Paris o present Ireland's case to the peace onference. Their request was origi-Lansing and by him referres to the

A Paris dispatch reported that the request would be transmitted to the British authorities, but that a refusal part of the British government was anticipated.

J. H. ALLISON RESIGNS

Nashville, May 21.—J. H. Allison, for some time general manager of the Tennessean, will leave shortly for Texas, where he will be connected with the Fort Worth Record, it is learned today. Mr. Allison came to Nashville several years ago from a paper in Ohio, He has been active in various civic clubs and in Rotary, and news of his contemplated departure from the city will come as a surprise to his friends.

CROWDER LEAVES CUBA

Havana, May 21.—Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U. S. A., left this morn-ing for Key West on his way to Washington. He expects to return to Havana after engaging in conferences in the United States in connection with the work he has in charge of revising the Cuban election laws.

ATTENDS CONFERENCE

Washington, May 21.- (Specific)-Hal Clements, of Knoxville, chairman of the Tennessee republican state committee, arrived here today to attend the conference of the republican state hairmen which is being held in Wash-

Cool, Says Billy 'Possum. I'm glad



have been contrary to all principles of Fair and continued cool tonight, international law, that a modification Thursday fair and slightly warmer.

PASSES HOUSE OF TIME FOR PEACE REPLY

Woman's Rights Measure, Before Congress for 40 Years. Taken Up Today.

New Senators Bring in Neces sary Votes to Make the Needed Two-Thirds.

Washington, May 21 .- (A.Pfl)-The woman suffrage constitutional amendment resolution was passed today by the house after less than three hours debate.

The vote was 304 to 89, or 42 more than the necessary two-thirds ma-jority. The resolution now goes to the senate, where supporters plan to urge speedy action. Final enactment of the measure within two weeks was predicted by some suffrage leaders, Champ Clark was given a long ova-tion from both sides of the chamber when he spoke in favor of the amend

frage is going to precipitate the millennium." the former speaker said lennium." the former speaker said "nor do I believe it is going to damage the American Institutions to such

Washington, May 21.—(A. P.)—The woman suffrage resolution, before congress more than forty years, was taken up in the house today as the first real work of the extra session. Four hours of debate and adoption of the resolution before adjournment. resolution before adjournment were planned.

The resolution is the historic Susan B. Anthony draft, proposing submis-sion to the states of an equal franchise amendment to the Constitution, it was adopted by the last house 274 to 136 on Jan. 10, 1918, but twice failed in the senate, first by two votes and then by one.

Representative Mondell, floor lead er, republican party in the house, promised that the resolution providing suffrage would be brought up in the house today and suffrage leaders were confident that it would be passed before the end of the week. Under the skillful leadership of Representative Mann of Illinois the set. resentative Mann, of Illinois, the suf-frage resolution was rushed through committee proceedings and was given first position on the calendar of the

Wilson's Urge a Great Aid. Suffrage leaders have been active uring the interim of congress and

they declare that for the first time since the fight for suffrage was started, success is absolutely assured. In the senate, where the suffrage resolution has twice before been defeated, suffrage leaders declared they now have the necessary sixty-five votes to carry it. New senators have changed the complexion of the senate needed two-thirds vote President Wilson's urge in the mea-sage of yesterday is counted on by the democratic side of the chamber and pass the resolution with more than the needed sixty-five votes.

Tireless Woman Workers. husting ground of lireless woman the size of the indemnity, the manner of its payr workers, who now are known by crty in hostile countries, and the rights of labor.

[every senator and representative, One] "Germany answers them with its We do not fact that there were twelve senator who were piedged to introduce the resolution providing for the suffrage amendment in the senate.

Debate Ends at 5 p.m.
Washington, May 21.—Consideration
of the equal suffrage constitutional
suncediment resolution began in the
souse shortly after noon today under house shortly after noon today under an agreement to close general debate in two hours and with leaders expect in two bours and with leaders expecting a vote immediately afterwards.

In calling up the resolution, Representative Mann, republican, of Illinois, chairman of the woman suffrage committee, asked unanimous consent to extend the time for debate to 5 o'clock, but Representative Ferris, deprocrat, of Okinhema, refused to agree. Representative Little, republican, of Konsas, opened the debate with an address in support of the resolution.

War Proved Woman's Equality.

War Proved Woman's Equality.

'If this war has shown us anything, it has shown us that woman is the equal of man,' said Mr. Little. 'When our boys were called away the girls and women left their firesides and proved for all time that man is not their superior.' their superior Representative Kitchin, democrat, of North Carolina, criticized the republi-ogna for having neglected their oppor-tunity to pass the woman suffrage bill during the sixteen years they had con-trol of the government.

Representative Clark, democrat, of Florida, moved to amend the resolution so it would not become effective unless ratified by the states within seven Reviews Kansas Conditions Representative Little, republican of Kansas, opened the debate for those favoring the amendment with a review of conditions in Kansas under equal

of conditions in Kansas under equal suffrage.
Representative Claude Kitchin, of North Carolina, former democratic leader, charged that the democratic nearly had been ignored in the presentation of the resolution, but added; "I want to congratulate the republican party for its quick response to the president's message of yesterday."

Kitchin declared that the republicans were in courted of congress for four-Kitchin declared that the reminically were in control of congress for fourleen coars and had failed to adopt suffrage legislation and that it remained "for a democratic congress and a democratic president to give suffrage its impetus."

Representative Clark, of Florida, proposed an amendment to the resolution

posed an amendment to the resolution which would make it necessary for hire-fourths of the states to ratify the unendment within seven years after

its prazage First Republican Opponent. Representative Fecht of Pomer've-nia, was the first republican to speak against the resolution, declaring that "deep down in his heart no man from from glad deep down in his heart no man from flowing the solling New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio' fadoughnuts and my heart is with the cooks, I california speaking in support of the think the little aprons improvements of the measure, predicted not only would it have made in the because of the mount of the senated in the house, but that the senate would pass it within for days. Booke At any Peners Spraker Chann Clark spoke.

> Velce From Across Ocean. There has been a great deal of house at Oxford.

Head of Enemy Delegation Says Notes Can't Be Completed by Thursday.

PASSAGE ASSURED Cabinet Authorizes Statement That Germany Declines to Sign Terms Spelling Dishonor for Unborn Generations as Well as Nation at Present.

Paris, May 21 .- (A.P.) - Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau. head of the German peace delegation has asked an extension of time for Germany to present her reply regarding the peace terms. The count stated that further notes were being prepared and that it would be impossible to complete them by 1 p.m., Thursday, when the time limit is up. It is believed, says the Havas agency, that the request for the extension will be granted.

The note says the Germans desire more time to study a number of questions in the treaty which they have not yet had an opportunity to examine. There is no official intimation regardng the decision of the allied and associated powers on the request,

Cabinet Gives Out Statement. Berlin, Tuesday, May 20 .- "Germany declines to sign the peace terms laid before it because they spell the economic destruction, political dishonor and moral degradation of the entire German nation, not only for the present but also for still unborn generations," was a statement authorized by the cabinet this

morning through the Associated Press. "That these consequences must logically follow acceptance of the peace conditions the American press itself has recognized without question," the statement continues. "Toward them Germany took the standpoint that acceptance of such conditions could not be demanded and that the entente was unjustified in proposing such demands.

"Germany has not only a moral right to compliance with the general promises made it, but a firmly grounded, definite, clearly defined claim, according to the basic rules of international law, on all the entente powers, and especially on the United States. A specific recognition of the right of Germany and of the German people to a peace of right, justice and reconciliation, instead of the paragraphed song of hate which was written at Versailles is contained in the note of the American Secretary of State Lansing, of Nov 5, 1918

"In it the secretary of state notified the Swiss minister in Washington unconditionally that the established basis of President Wilson's fourteen points should be authoritative for the peace conditions. Secretary Lansing announced further that the entente governments after careful consideration also were prepared to recognize the conditions set up by President Wilson as the basis for the conclusion of peace.

Accepted Wilson's Points. The declaration of rights emanating from these specific declarations of all the entente powers and the United States constitutes Germany's sole asset in the general moral breakdown of all international politics which has found unsurpassable expres-

sion in the Versailles terms.'

No Clue as to Contents of Reply. Berlin, Monday, May 19.—(A.P.)—Diligent inquiry in official quarters and in political circles up until 8 o'clock tonight failed to reveal any clus as to the nature of contents of the German reply which is to be presented at Versailles Thursday. The peace commission of the national assembly met with the cabinet at 6 o'clock this evening, the assion being under guard and held in strictest secrecy. Even members of parliament not belonging to the Committee were barred. The government today announced forecasts of the German reply sent out by several foreign correspondents were wholly without foundation and were based on individual complectures.

Such comment as it was possible to adduce in official quarters permits.

Such comment as it was possible to adduce in official quarters permit-the inference that the German reply will basically underscore the contradicsuffrage cohorts to swing a vote on tion alleged by Germany between the terms of peace and President Wilson's the democratic side of the chamber program, which, it will be said, was accepted in good faith by both parties

as a basis for negotiations. The German peace mission at Versailles will in the course of the next few days transmit a series of important notes dealing with the issues in volved on the eastern frontier, in Alsace-Lorraine and occupied territory the size of the indemnity, the manner of its payment, German private prop-

"Germany answers them with its We do not believe that any one in the clearly juristic right in international | United States will then have the treaten leader in congress expressed the apparent scutiment of the majority when he said: "Let's pass it and get to continually ask you to do things for them, and if you are formst the ed from troops continually ask you to do from the ed from troops continually ask you to do from the ed from troops continually ask you to do things for them, and if you are after you against them they are after you."

Evidence of the thoroughness of the suffrage workers is shown by the fact that there were twelve senators its own, and all America has made late the troops of the suffrage workers is shown by the fact that there were twelve senators its own, and all America, every intioops continually ask you to do things for them, and if you are against them they are after you.

Evidence of the thoroughness of the suffrage workers is shown by the fact that there were twelve senators its own, and all America, every intions the politico-moral to courage to claim that there can be found in the peace conditions ensuingle trace left of President Wilson's program.

America's Duty to Step In.

"And here begins America's definite duty to step in America either must all four teen points through or its own, and all America, every inties of these women. If you are for them, and if you are after you against them they are after you.

The politico-moral to courage to claim that there can be found in the peace conditions ensuingle trace left of President Wilson's program.

America's Duty to Step In.

"And here begins America's definite duty to step in America either must all fourteen points through or its own, and all America, every inits own, and all America, every in-

dividual, is responsible for the fulfillment of its claims, "Up to" Wilson and Others.

"It is not the German people's busi-ness to indicate how its rights shall be realized by the fourteen points, or especially by the note of Secretary Lansing. That, rather, is the task of points and brought them to acceptance, thereby inducing Germany to lay down her wearons. We do not lieve that President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and the American people can take other than this stand-point if they do not wish to do that which President Wilson in his message of Dec. 4, 1917, condemned cate gorically when he said: 'We would dishonor our cause if we treated Germany any other than justly and in a non-partisan manner and did not insist upon justice toward all, no matter how the war ended. We demand nothing which we are not ready

ourselves to admit.' "And the German people demand nothing more than that which President Wilson announced in this deciaration. We demand nothing more than that Americans place the fourteen points opposite the peace terms, or less worthy of our traditions.

think it would be a matter of pride to

THURSDAY FIXED AS DAY

Germany's Reply, Says Berlin, is Ready for Presentation.

Copenhagen May 21.—The German reply to the alled peace terms will be bended to the big four on Thursday, said a Berlin dispatch today.

Germany will say that she cannot accept the economic conditions imposed by the alless and will state that Austria, as her ally during the war, is equally responsible in making reparations. The German newspapers continue to assert

FRIARS INVITED BACK

Oxford to Receive Members Expelled

in Twelfth Century.

America's Duty to Step In.

"And here begins America's definite duty to step in. America either must put its fourteen points through or it must declare that it is unable to do so, or that it does not want to do so, so that in no case may the world be led to believe that America desires to have the peace conditions count as President Wilson's fourteen points.

"That is our demand to which we

"That is our demand, to which we cling, and we cannot imagine what ar-gument from the American side would be effective against it."

In President Wilson's message to congress of Dec. 4, 1917, no passage can be found in textual agreement with the quotation in the cabinet statement. The quotation appears to be a condensation from the following passage in the message in question:

sage in question:

"We can do this (concentrate on the prosecution of the task of winning the warr with all the greater zeal and enthusiasm because we know that for us this is a war of high principle, debased by no selfish ambition of conquest or apoliation, * * It is because it is for us a war of high, disinterested purpose, in which all the free peoples of the world are banded together for the vindication of right, a war for the preservation of our nation and of all that it has held dear of principle and of purpose; that we feel ourselves doubly constrained to propose for its outcome only strained to propose for its outcome only that which is righteous and of irreproachable intention, for our foes as well as for our friends. The cause being just and holy, the settlement must be of like motive and quality. For this we can fight, but for nothing less noble

talk," he said, "about the influence of the president, and some people think that I have not been up to date. But I realize what an influence he has, and SENTENCED TO SENTENCED TO LIFE

I think it would be a matter of pride to
every American citizen that Woodrow
Wilson has been proclaimed the greatest man of the world.
"Now from across the ocean comes
his voice urging that women should be
given equal rights with men. That
voice will be listened to." PERNEY BAXTER MUST PAY PENALTY FOR MURDER.

Convicted of Killing Sergt. Imbrioski, of Ft. Oglethorpe, Year Ago.

Dalton, Ga., May 21 .- (Special,) -The supreme court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Baxter vs. The State, and Perney Baxter must serve a life sentence for the killing of Sergt, Imbrioski, a soldier from Fort Oglethorne.

The killing occurred here last your

when a crowd of soldiers, who had been drinking, were in a local restaurant. The wife of the proprietor of the restaurant went for the police. and Baxter and Nelson answered the call. In the trouble which followed would it in Iwelfth Century.

It that the formation does.

New York, May 21.—Dominican Baxter shot and killed Imbricalli formation does.

In the twelfth Century, and were expected by the continuous does not be confident and Nelson claimed that the time of the Reformation the officer shot in self-defense, the

the wearer's looks. At any rate I'll tell my wife she never seemed to sweet and these perhaps shell cook to repeat.

I col tonight.

Senate would pass if within fen days.

Iriars who went to Oxford university in the twelfth century and were expendent of the Reformation in the twelfth century and were expendent in favor of the resolution when he pelled at the time of the Reformation now have been invited to return, and the same has a accorded in evaluate the officer killed the solder without just cause. Baxies in sisting that the officer killed the state in their seats and the perhaps to the resolution of the English Dominicans.

Father Pope, who made the state in the state of the English Dominicans.

Father Pope, who made the state of the courted of mirder and recommended to the court's mercy, and ment in the course of a lecture, here the decision to a lecture that the officer without just cause. Baxies in the resolution of the English Dominicans.

Father Pope, who made the state of the court's mercy, and ment in the course of a lecture, here the decision to the solution of the solutio said the Dominicans hope to build a trial, and the decision has been af-house at Oxford.